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# Preliminary results on trace element levels in three species of seabirds from the western Indian Ocean

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**ABSTRACT:** As top predators of pelagic food webs, marine birds naturally bioaccumulate essential and non-essential elements. Levels of arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), mercury (Hg), manganese (Mn), selenium (Se) and zinc (Zn) were determined in the liver, kidneys and muscles of three species of marine birds found on Réunion Island: Barau's Petrel (*Pterodroma barau*), Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri bailloni*) and the White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*). The study of the 89 birds sampled put forth variations of the elemental levels between organs, age groups (juveniles versus adults) and species. Adult Barau's Petrels showed the highest values of Hg and Cd. This study offers a first glimpse of the levels of impregnation of eight trace elements in top predators of the western Indian Ocean and brings answers to certain questions related to the processes of bioaccumulation in marine top predators of the tropical Indian Ocean.

**RESUME:** Situés au sommet des réseaux trophiques pélagiques, les oiseaux marins bioaccumulent naturellement des éléments essentiels et non-essentiels tout au long de leur vie. La mesure des teneurs en arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), cuivre (Cu), fer (Fe), mercure (Hg), manganèse (Mn), sélénium (Se) et zinc (Zn) a été effectuée dans le foie, les reins et les muscles de trois espèces d'oiseaux de l'île de La Réunion, le pétrel de Barau (*Pterodroma barau*), le puffin de baillon (*Puffinus lherminieri bailloni*) et le paille-en-queue à brin blanc (*Phaethon lepturus*). L'étude des 89 oiseaux échantillonnés fait apparaître des variations des teneurs métalliques entre les organes, les classes d'âge (juvéniles vs adultes), ainsi qu'entre les espèces, les pétrels de Barau adultes ayant les plus fortes teneurs en Hg et Cd. Cette étude offre ainsi, un premier aperçu des niveaux d'imprégnation de 8 éléments traces chez des prédateurs supérieurs de l'Océan Indien occidental tropical et propose des éléments de réponses quant aux processus de bioaccumulation chez ces espèces endémiques des Mascareignes.

## Introduction

Marine birds are known to be an efficient 'tool' for investigating the marine environment (Cherel and Weimerskirch 1995, Barrett and Krasnov 1996, Furness and Camphuysen 1997). They are widely used as bioindicators of contaminants such as metals (Furness *et al.* 1993, Monteiro and Furness 1995, Gray 2002). In spite of the large variety and number of seabirds present in the southern hemisphere, most studies in this field have been carried out on species inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The few studies that have been conducted on metals in the southern hemisphere have focused on Chile (Ochoa-Acuna *et al.* 2002), New Zealand (Stewart *et al.* 1999a), Gough Island (Muirhead and Furness 1988), the Kerguelen Islands (Bocher *et al.* 2003) and the Antarctic area (Szefer *et al.* 1993, Ancora *et al.* 2002, Gonzalez-Solis *et al.* 2002). The tropical zone of the Indian Ocean has, up to the present day, received very little attention from researchers with reference to biocenoses metal contamination. Only one study related to living organisms was found in published literature (Kureishy *et al.* 1979). This may be due to the fact that the southern oceans are often considered as less polluted than the northern ones (Stewart *et al.* 1999a). However, the study of unpolluted sites can be of great interest since it allows an estimation of the 'background' levels of contaminants to be made and can thus be used as a reference in space and time.

This paper presents a baseline study of the levels of metal contamination in three marine birds that reproduce on Réunion Island and thus gives a first estimate of the levels of metal contamination in the seabird trophic chains of the western part of the tropical Indian Ocean. Because of its limited industrialisation and its geographical isolation, Réunion Island is considered as relatively unpolluted by human activities and could constitute, in this manner, a valuable *in situ* laboratory for the follow up of possible future variations of contaminant levels in the environment. Moreover, this study brings elements of information on bioaccumulation of metals in three protected seabirds chosen for their contrasting dietary ecology. Barau's Petrel is a pelagic bird that feeds almost exclusively on cephalopods. Although the White-tailed Tropicbird is not quite as pelagic as Barau's Petrel, its diet is also mostly composed of cephalopods. Audubon's Shearwater is a coastal foraging bird that feeds as much on cephalopods as it does on fish.

Accordingly, the distribution of three non-essential elements (mercury, cadmium and arsenic) and five essential elements (copper, iron, manganese, selenium and zinc) was examined in the liver, kidney and muscle of the sampled birds. The variations of the contamination levels were explained by various factors, thus enabling the comparison of individuals characterised by similar features.

## **Materials and methods**

### **Study site and species**

The seabirds used in this study originated from colonies established on Réunion Island (21°7'S, 55°33'E), a French territory (2 512km<sup>2</sup>) located 700km east of Madagascar in the western Indian Ocean.

Barau's Petrel (*Pterodroma barau*), described in 1963, is endemic to Réunion Island, where its population is estimated at 4 000–6 500 pairs (Probst *et al.* 2000). This pelagic bird is present on the island from September (courtship and mating) through to May (fledglings' first flight) (Bretagnolle and Attié 1991). The eggs are laid in November. During its reproduction season Barau's Petrels scatter to feed in the tropical and subtropical waters as far as several hundred kilometres south of Réunion Island. Its diet consists of 98% cephalopods (*Stenoteuthis oualaniensis* and *Taonius* sp.) and 2% fish (Gigan and Lebon, pers. comm.). From March to September, Barau's Petrel leaves Réunion waters and migrates towards the north and the east of the Indian Ocean (Stahl and Bartle 1991, Barré *et al.* 1996).

The pantropical and non-migratory Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri bailloni*) is found only on the islands of Réunion and Europa2 (Barré *et al.* 1996, Le Corre 2000). Three thousand to 5 000 pairs breed in 235 colonies located in the interior of Réunion Island (at altitudes ranging from 50 to 1 500m) as well as on the coastal cliffs (Bretagnolle *et al.* 2000). This species reproduces all year around with an increase of activity during the austral spring and summer (Barré *et al.* 1996). During the breeding season, Audubon's Shearwater does not seem to drift away more than 50km from the coast. It is therefore considered as a coastal foraging bird (Bailey 1968, Jaquemet *et al.* 2004). During that time, its diet consists of 50% *Stenoteuthis oualaniensis* and 50% fish (Gigan and Lebon, pers. comm.).

Two thousand to 5 000 White-tailed Tropicbirds (*Phaethon lepturus*) nest in ravines or on coastal cliffs of Réunion Island. They do not form true colonies (Le Corre, pers. comm.). This indigenous species breeds on the island all year long. During this period its diet consists of 80% *Stenoteuthis oualaniensis* and 20% fish, mainly of the Mollidae and Dactylopteridae families (Gigan and Lebon, pers. comm.). Outside their reproduction period individuals scatter in the pantropical waters of the Indian Ocean (Barré *et al.* 1996). During that time, dietary habits of these three birds remain unknown.

### **Sample preparation**

A total of 89 seabirds (36 Barau's Petrels, 38 Audubon's Shearwaters and 15 White-tailed Tropicbirds) were collected and stored in plastic bags at -20°C by the 'Réunion Ornithological Society' (SEOR) between 2000 and 2004. Most Procellariiformes (Barau's Petrels and Audubon's Shearwaters) are 2–3 month old fledglings. These young birds are attracted to artificial lights during their first flight out to sea and often die from collisions with light sources such as street lamps. Of the hundreds of fledgling petrels and shearwaters found stranded annually, 90% are rescued successfully (Le Corre *et al.* 2001). The remaining 10% are usually found dead or fatally injured. Poaching was one of the main causes of the death of White-tailed Tropicbirds. Since these birds were found before or shortly after their death, we shall not consider that the conditions in which the birds died had an influence on their metal levels (Wenzel and Adelung 1996).

Maturity (juvenile or adult) was determined by characteristic features of the beak and the feathers. Since these birds do not show any sexual dimorphism, their sex was determined during dissection. Samples of the liver, kidneys and pectoral muscles were removed and refrozen prior to analysis. During the dissection, the muscular condition was estimated on a scale from 1 to 3 in relation to the shape of the pectoral muscles, '1' referring to well-developed muscles and '3' to atrophied muscles (Bolton *et al.* 1991).

To prepare for metal analysis, the liver, kidneys and muscles were blended, dried in an oven at 55°C to constant mass for 72h and ground to a fine powder.

### **Metal analysis**

Accuracy and reproducibility of the preparation were tested by preparing 11 replicates of dogfish liver (Dolt-2) and muscle (DORM-2) reference standards (National Research Council, Canada) and 11 blanks along with each set of samples. The sample preparation was done in 'metal-free' conditions. Glass and plastic utensils were washed with detergent, plunged in a bath of mixed nitric (35) and chlorhydric (50) acids for a minimum of 24h, rinsed three times in deionised (Milli-Q quality) water and dried in an oven at 50°C before use.

For arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), selenium (Se) and zinc (Zn) determination, two aliquots of approximately 200 or 300mg of each dried sample were digested in 3.5ml of 15N supra-pure nitric acid at 60°C for 48h on a hot plate before being diluted to 10ml with deionised (Milli-Q quality) water. They were then analysed by Inductive Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP/AES). Total mercury (Hg) analyses were carried out with an Advanced Mercury Analyser (ALTEC AMA 254), which does not require acid digestion of the samples. Aliquots ranging from 5 to 20mg of dried sample were directly analysed by the AMA 254. In the apparatus, the samples were dried, heated under oxygen atmosphere for 3min and amalgamated on a gold net. Then the net was heated to liberate the amalgamated Hg, which was measured by absorption spectrophotometry. Element levels are expressed in  $\mu\text{g/g}$ –1 of dry weight (d.w.).

### Statistical analysis

The combined influence of species and age on the levels of the eight metals in the three tissues (pectoral muscles, liver and kidneys) was studied by means of two-way ANOVAs and Bonferroni tests. To study the influence of the 'tissue' factor on the metallic levels, one-way repeated measures ANOVAs and Friedman tests were used for each metal in order to compare the levels of each metal in each tissue. Consistently, the normality of the data was tested and the results of the appropriate test considered. Besides, correlation tests were used to put forth the correlations between various metals levels in each tissue and correlations between the levels of a metal in the three tissues.

### Results

The levels of As, Cd, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Se and Zn in the different tissues of the three species are shown in Table 1.

### Inter-tissue comparisons

The inter-tissue comparisons were done on juvenile petrels, juvenile shearwaters and adult tropicbirds because of a lack of data for the other subgroups. The reader should keep this in mind while observing the results presented in Table 1. The 'tissue' factor seemed to have a major influence on the metal levels which, in most cases, varied significantly between the liver, kidneys and muscles. The general trend, in all three species, showed that the liver was a privileged destination for As, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn and Zn. Cadmium and Se accumulated mostly in the kidney.

In spite of the metal-burden variations between tissues, the existence of correlations between various metals levels in a given tissue and correlations between the levels of a metal in the three tissues were put forth. Copper, Mn, Se and Zn were correlated in juvenile shearwaters' kidneys ( $r^2$  ranging from 0.766 to 0.936). Correlations were also established in adult tropicbirds between Mn, Fe, Cu, and Zn in the liver ( $r^2$  ranging from 0.408 to 0.909) and Mn, Se, Cu and Zn in the muscles ( $r^2$  ranging from 0.621 to 0.913).

### Combined influence of phylogeny and age on metal level variations

The comparison of adults and juveniles of different species was made possible by the study of the combined influence of phylogeny and age on elemental concentrations. Significant differences in elemental levels were found among species (p-values are presented in Table 1). Selenium and Cd burdens were significantly higher in adult petrels than in adult tropicbirds in liver and muscle ( $p \approx 0.0001$ ). The levels of these elements in Audubon's Shearwaters were intermediate. The juvenile tropicbirds accumulated significantly more hepatic and muscular Zn, Mn and Fe than the juvenile Procellariiformes. There were globally no notable differences between species for Cu and As. Mercury appeared to be highly influenced by both the species and the age factors, with particularly high levels in adult petrels.

There were other significant differences in metal levels between adult and juvenile birds (Table 1). In Procellariiformes, Cd levels were significantly higher in adults ( $p \approx 0.0001$ ). Arsenic, Cu, hepatic and muscular Zn as well as muscular Fe levels were higher in the juvenile tropicbirds than in the adults. The influence of age

on Mn in the tropicbirds was inconsistent since levels seemed to increase with age in the muscle and decrease in the liver. No significant differences were found in the tropicbirds.

## Discussion

### Metallic levels: comparison with other studies

Published results of metal levels in free-living seabird tissues vary considerably with a large number of factors including species, age and location (Garcia-Fernandez *et al.* 1996, Stewart *et al.* 1997, Stewart *et al.* 1999a). Most ecotoxicological works are based on the study of adults, as they are better ‘integrators’ of the environmental contamination over a longer period of time. A thorough comparison between our results and published data is thus difficult due to a very limited number of publications concerning juveniles. Moreover, the *Phaethon* genus has received very limited attention regarding elemental bioaccumulation. Nevertheless, the data obtained in this study is of the same order of magnitude, or, in most cases, lower than that found for petrels and shearwaters studied on other islands such as Gough, the Azores or New Zealand (Muirhead and Furness 1988, Stewart *et al.* 1994, Stewart *et al.* 1997a, Stewart *et al.* 1999b). Metal burdens in juvenile Audubon’s Shearwaters are similar to those found in juvenile Cory’s Shearwaters from the Azores islands (Stewart *et al.* 1997a). Mercury levels in adult Barau’s Petrels (29.5 and 19.8  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  d.w. in the liver and kidney, respectively) resemble those found in the Great-winged Petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*) from New Zealand (21.3 and 28.3  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  d.w. in the liver and kidney, respectively), and are intermediate between hepatic levels (15.3  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  d.w.) in the Kerguelen Petrel (*P. brevirostris incerta*), and the Soft-Plumage (*P. mollis*) and Atlantic (*P. incerta*) petrels from Gough Island (69.9 and 93.2  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  d.w., respectively). It can be suspected that, as in other species of the *Pterodroma* genus, Barau’s Petrel might also have a tendency of bioaccumulating Hg.

### Influencing factors of metal level variations

The results of this preliminary study seem to indicate that tissue, taxonomy and age have major impacts on metal levels. Other sources of variation also commonly reported are: (a) geographical location, (b) season, (c) interspecific sources such as size, life span and migratory habits and (d) intraspecific sources such as sex, reproductive status and nutritional status (Kim *et al.* 1998, Stewart *et al.* 1997, Stewart *et al.* 1999a). *Variations between tissues* As it has often been demonstrated, trace elements are not all identically distributed in birds’ bodies (Furness and Rainbow 1990, Furness *et al.* 1993, Thompson *et al.* 1996). In Table 2 various tissues are classified according to their ‘ability’ to concentrate trace elements. The allocation of Hg, Zn, Fe and Cd burdens in the three studied tissues of the Réunion birds reflects the usual trends (Table 2). Liver and kidneys are considered long-term storage tissues for Cd and Hg (Walsh 1990) implicating that large birds with a long life span accumulate high burdens of these elements (Stewart *et al.* 1999a). This is true in Procellariiformes, for which the albatrosses are the best example (Hindell *et al.* 1999), and seems to apply to this study where Barau’s Petrel is the largest and most contaminated of the two procellariiform species. The distribution of Cu in the shearwaters and the tropicbirds’ tissues does not follow the expected trend. In this study, Cu burdens are equivalent in the liver and in the muscles. This allocation pattern has, however, already been observed, although not explained, in the Common Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*), the South Georgian Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*) and the Antarctic Prion (*Pachyptila desolata*) from the Kerguelen archipelago (Bocher *et al.* 2003). Selenium also differs from the usual distribution pattern since it is mostly accumulated in the kidneys of the studied birds. There are few data on the distribution of Mn among seabird tissues. It was found mainly in liver and kidney of Procellariiformes studied by Kim *et al.* (1998) and mainly in the liver of the Réunion birds from this study.

Very often the metal burden in its target tissue is positively correlated with its level in the other tissues. This trend was verified for As, Cd, Hg, Mn and Se in Barau’s Petrel, As, Cd and Hg in Audubon’s Shearwater and Hg, Mn and Zn in the White-tailed Tropicbird. The target tissue can, in these cases, be considered as representative of the body burden of the metal (Monteiro and Furness 1995).

### Variations due to age

High degrees of variation have been observed for three non-essential elements (Cd, Hg, and As) and for one essential one (Mn), especially in the muscles (Table 1). Various studies indicate that Cd is generally much more concentrated in adults than it is in juveniles and that this element’s burden can vary up to fourfold during the different phases of the reproduction season (Thompson *et al.* 1996, Lock *et al.* 1997). Within age categories, Fe, Zn, Cu and Se have low coefficients of variation ( $\leq 10\%$ ). These essential elements appear to be regulated by the organism (Thompson *et al.* 1996, Kim *et al.* 1998). High levels of essential metals in juveniles, as it is the case here for Fe and Zn in the juvenile tropicbirds, have been cited in other studies (Kim *et al.* 1998, Stewart *et al.*



1999a). Indeed, during growth, juveniles accumulate essential elements in their liver to meet increased nutritional needs (Thompson *et al.* 1996) and to survive the fast caused by the abandonment of the fledglings by their parents several days before the young's first flight.

#### *Variations between species*

The three studied species differ mainly by the differential 'behaviour' of essential elements in relation to age between the tropicbird, on one side, and the petrel and shearwater on the other, and by the larger levels of Hg and Cd in Barau's Petrel.

Tropicbirds belong to the Phaethontidae family, whereas the two other species are Procellariiformes. The different trends in essential metal accumulation patterns observed between juvenile White-tailed Tropicbirds and juvenile Procellariiformes may be explained by phylogenetic differences, or indirectly through their different dietary habits, although this hypothesis is to be verified on larger samples.

Although Procellariiformes clearly concentrate trace elements, resulting in much higher metal burden than many other seabirds (Walsh 1990), phylogeny explains relatively little of the interspecific variations within the order (Stewart *et al.* 1999a). The high Hg level found in adult Barau's Petrel may be explained by the specificity of its diet. Of the three birds, only Barau's Petrel feeds on the *Taonius* genus. These are mesopelagic cephalopods that live at depths of 500–700m (Clarke 1986, Nesis 1987). It is thought that Barau's Petrel feeds on floating carcasses of these squids. The deep, poorly oxygenated waters house the process of Hg methylation, which consists of the transformation of Hg from an inorganic to an organic form more easily absorbed by living organisms (Furness and Camphuysen 1997, Thompson *et al.* 1998, Neff 2002). This explains the higher Hg levels found in pelagic marine birds with respect to terrestrial birds (Monteiro *et al.* 1996, Thompson *et al.* 1998) and could explain the higher Hg levels found in Barau's Petrel. Procellariiformes are also known for having high Cd levels due to their diet being composed essentially of cephalopods, which have a high capacity of Cd bioaccumulation (Koli and Whitmore 1986, Bustamante *et al.* 1998a,b). This seems to be the case in Réunion Procellariiformes and especially in Barau's Petrel since 98% of its diet is composed of cephalopods (Gigan and Lebon, pers. comm.). It would be interesting to study the Hg and Cd burdens of the various prey species of the three birds in order to confirm these hypotheses.

## **Conclusion**

The three species analysed in this study had rather low levels of trace elements. As commonly observed in birds, it seems that the elemental levels of these Réunion seabirds vary between tissues, age groups (juveniles versus adults), species and diet. Nevertheless, all results presented here must be confirmed by the study of a larger number of adults. Possible correlations between elemental burdens in the internal tissues and in the feathers will be studied in view of using the feathers as a monitoring tissue. Further studies will also include the analysis of trace element burdens in more species of top predators, including other marine birds and pelagic fish as well as their prey.

## **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> The diet compositions are given in percentage of the total number of prey.

<sup>2</sup> Europa is the most southern French territory of the Mozambique Channel. It is located at 22°20'S and 40°21'E, 1 650km from Réunion island, and comprises an area of 28km<sup>2</sup>.

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**Table 1:** Levels ( $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  d.w.) of eight trace elements in three seabirds. Mean values are presented by tissue and by age. sd represents the standard deviation and CV the coefficient of variation. Species/age subgroups sharing the same letter do not differ significantly. The corresponding p-value is given in the last column.

	Species Age n	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>		<i>Pterodroma barau</i>		<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>		p-value  (Fisher's for X <sup>2</sup> )
		Juveniles 4 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	Adults 11 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	Juveniles 31 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	Adults 5 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	Juveniles 35 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	Adults 3 Mean $\pm$ sd  CV%	
As	Liver	37.6 $\pm$ 51.6 ab 137	28.0 $\pm$ 18.3 ab 65	15.7 $\pm$ 8.5 a 54	40.5 $\pm$ 28.8 b 71	16.7 $\pm$ 8.9 ab 53	34.0 $\pm$ 6.8 ab 20	< 0.0001 (4.71)
	Kidney	26.7 $\pm$ 30.0 ab 89	31.2 $\pm$ 25.5 b 82	11.6 $\pm$ 3.9 ab 34	23.1 $\pm$ 7.8 ab 34	9.6 $\pm$ 3.4 a 35	12.1 $\pm$ 8.3 ab 69	0.0001 (8.21)
	Muscle	8.1 $\pm$ 5.3 ab 62	5.9 $\pm$ 2.5 a 42	10.5 $\pm$ 3.7 b 35	16.3 $\pm$ 6.7 b 41	9.5 $\pm$ 3.8 ab 40	12.1 $\pm$ 7.7 b 64	<0.0001 (5.21)
Cd	Liver	3.40 $\pm$ 2.48 a 73	34.9 $\pm$ 19.99 b 57	6.29 $\pm$ 4.34 a 69	66.7 $\pm$ 32.7 c 49	2.86 $\pm$ 1.58 a 55	55.5 $\pm$ 31.1 bc 56	0.0001 (46.48)
	Kidney	8.71 $\pm$ 6.75 a 77	106 $\pm$ 35 b 33	28.0 $\pm$ 13.97 a 50	127 $\pm$ 95.3 b 75	12.1 $\pm$ 11.6 a 96	94.9 $\pm$ 17.8 b 19	0.0001 (36.03)
	Muscle	0.07 $\pm$ 0.05 140	2.37 $\pm$ 1.88 bc 79	0.11 $\pm$ 0.03 ab 27	9.39 $\pm$ 8.08 d 86	0.04 $\pm$ 0.02 a 50	6.04 $\pm$ 5.10 cd 84	0.0001 (24.20)
Cu	Liver	23.3 $\pm$ 13.6 69	16.2 $\pm$ 6.7 41	29.4 $\pm$ 49.3 166	11.0 $\pm$ 2.7 25	11.2 $\pm$ 3.5 31	17.7 $\pm$ 4.6 26	0.25 (1.34)
	Kidney	15.1 $\pm$ 4.1 b 27	15 $\pm$ 2.4 b 16	12.7 $\pm$ 3.2 ab 25	15.8 $\pm$ 4.7 b 30	10.0 $\pm$ 5.7 a 57	11.5 $\pm$ 0.6 ab 5	0.002 (4.05)
	Muscle	18.9 $\pm$ 11.1 abc 59	20.1 $\pm$ 9.34 bc 46	15.3 $\pm$ 2.9 ab 20	26.0 $\pm$ 8.5 c 33	13.0 $\pm$ 1.4 a 11	20.3 $\pm$ 4.9 bc 24	0.0001 (9.54)
Fe	Liver	4168 $\pm$ 3758 b 90	1420 $\pm$ 855 a 60	1242 $\pm$ 576 a 46	2016 $\pm$ 858 a 43	1378 $\pm$ 554 a 40	1158 $\pm$ 914 a 79	0.0001 (7.29)
	Kidney	515 $\pm$ 220 43	513 $\pm$ 151 29	319 $\pm$ 68 21	525 $\pm$ 108 21	547 $\pm$ 477 87	296 $\pm$ 171 58	0.083 (2.03)
	Muscle	386 $\pm$ 149 b 39	297 $\pm$ 108 b 36	202 $\pm$ 37 a 18	343 $\pm$ 91 b 27	206 $\pm$ 28 a 14	335 $\pm$ 181 b 54	0.0001 (13.51)
Hg	Liver	0.58 $\pm$ 0.41 a 71	1.29 $\pm$ 0.73 a 57	1.08 $\pm$ 0.31 a 29	29.55 $\pm$ 17 b 58	0.26 $\pm$ 0.07 a 27	2.22 $\pm$ 0.50 a 23	0.0001 (55.95)
	Kidney	0.44 $\pm$ 0.26 a 59	1.34 $\pm$ 0.61 a 46	0.55 $\pm$ 0.28 a 51	19.84 $\pm$ 12.92 b 65	0.16 $\pm$ 0.04 a 25	1.31 $\pm$ 0.42 a 32	0.0001 (43.72)
	Muscle	0.25 $\pm$ 0.17 a 68	0.60 $\pm$ 0.19 a 32	0.13 $\pm$ 0.06 46	3.74 $\pm$ 2.81 b 75	0.06 $\pm$ 0.01 a 17	0.47 $\pm$ 0.14 a 30	0.0001 (32.08)
	Liver	33.4 $\pm$ 14.6 c	17.0 $\pm$ 8.60 b	7.4 $\pm$ 2.6 a	10.3 $\pm$ 2.8 ab	11.2 $\pm$ 2.4 b	18.4 $\pm$ 5.0 b	0.0001 (26.08)

Mn	Kidney	44 6.7 ± 2.2	51 6.0 ± 1.6	35 6.3 ± 3.1	27 7.00 ± 2.5	21 6.4 ± 5.2	27 9.1 ± 1.1	0.89 (0.34)
		33	27	49	36	81	12	
	Muscle	1.4 ± 0.3 a	2.4 ± 0.7 b	1.4 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.2 a	1.4 ± 0.2 a	2.00 ± 0.30 ab	0.0001 (20.51)
Se	Liver	21 43.0 ± 20.7 ab	29 63.3 ± 23.2 b	21 36.2 ± 7.8 a	12 98.5 ± 20.4 c	14 49.9 ± 13.2 b	15 68.3 ± 27.1 bc	0.0001 (19.67)
		48	37	22	21	26	40	
	Kidney	109 ± 76 ab	165 ± 57 b	51.1 ± 19.4 a	131 ± 34 ab	92.9 ± 82.3 a	114 ± 37.6 ab	0.0001 (6.68)
Zn	Muscle	70 15.5 ± 6.6 a	35 27.0 ± 9.5 a	38 16.0 ± 3.2 a	26 51.5 ± 19.2 b	89 16.7 ± 4.5 a	33 25.8 ± 9.8 a	0.0001 (29.63)
		43	35	20	37	27	38	
	Liver	490 ± 130 c	244 ± 99 b	118 ± 46 a	267 ± 95 b	210 ± 78 b	283 ± 103 b	0.0001 (21.14)
Zn	Kidney	27 166 ± 34 ab	41 193 ± 41 b	39 138 ± 30 a	36 204 ± 56 b	37 112 ± 58 a	36 161 ± 31 ab	0.0001 (7.91)
		24	21	22	27	52	19	
	Muscle	125 ± 42 c	63 ± 24 ab	73 ± 12 b	81 ± 28 b	55 ± 8 a	70 ± 25 ab	0.0001 (15.25)
		34	38	16	35	15	36	

**Table 2:** Ranking of bird tissues according to their ‘ability’ to concentrate various trace elements

	Liver	Kidneys	Muscles	Feathers	Eggs	References
Copper	1	2	3			Thompson et al., 1996
Zinc	1	2	3			Furness et al., 1993
Selenium	1	2	3			Scheuhammer 1979
Mercury	1	2	3		3	Furness and Rainbow, 1990
Cadmium	2	1	3	4	4	Furness and Rainbow, 1990